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MEANING OF JAPANESE UPROAR

Washington careens to a new disaster in blind Asia policy

By Kumar Goshal

APPARENTLY UNABASHED by the debacle of its foot-in-the-mouth policy in Europe before and after the Summit collapse, Washington in the last weeks has been pursuing a policy in Asia which promises to be even more disastrous.

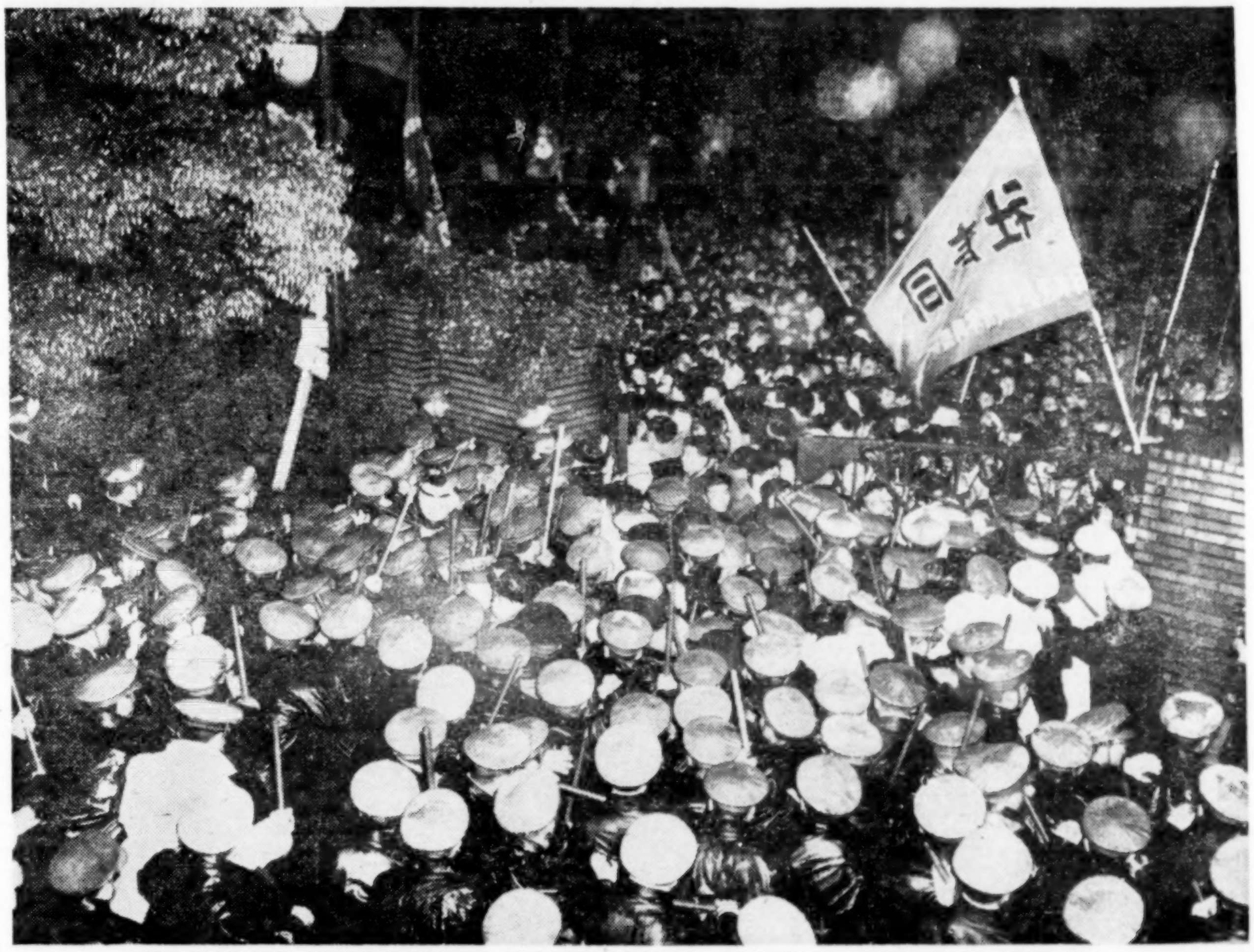
President Eisenhower either is insisting on or has been persuaded to go ahead with his Asian tour; and the U.S. held a bristling SEATO conference at a time when (1) the President's prestige abroad has perilously declined, when (2) sane observers everywhere agreed that East-West competition was not military but economic, and when (3) opposition in Asian countries to U.S. military bases had reached new heights.

THE OPPOSITION: In addition to stopovers in the Philippines, South Korea and Taiwan, the President at GUARDIAN press time was still scheduled to go to Japan, although massive demonstrations against the new Washington-Tokyo mutual security treaty and the Eisenhower visit continued unabated there.

Those who opposed the treaty included some members of pro-U.S. Premier Nobusuke Kishi's majority Liberal-Democratic Party and all other members of the Diet (parliament); teachers' and students' organizations; the 3,500,000-strong trade union federation, Sohyo; almost all the newspapers; such well-known intellectuals as the Nobel prize winner and physicist Dr. Hideki Yukawa, and Buddhist monks.

Opponents of the treaty noted that it (1) authorizes U.S. bases in Japan for at least ten more years, thereby preventing for a long time the establishment of normal relations between Japan and China and the relaxation of Tokyo- Moscow ten-

(Continued on Page 10)



THIS WAS THE SCENE OUTSIDE PREMIER KISHI'S TOKYO RESIDENCE ON MAY 20
A sea of police and demonstrating students, both drenched by rain, clash at the gate

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ZILLIACUS: THE DEAD END OF BRINKMANSHIP

A plan to bust up the 'cold war nonsense'

By Konni Zilliacus, MP
Special to the Guardian

LONDON

IN OUR PRE-SUMMIT debate in the House of Commons on May 12 I said my hopes of the Summit had always been very modest, because the Western governments had "prepared" for it by tying themselves down to their old, rigid, unreal positions which virtually ruled out the possibility of agreement on any issue.

I then referred to the U-2 incident and Secy. Herter's monstrous claim—endorsed (and then repudiated, too late and too little) by the President—that the U.S. was entitled to send spy planes over Russia, in violation of international law, to protect herself and her allies (who had not been consulted) against the alleged danger (which does not exist) of a surprise attack from the Soviet Union. In view of this, I said, we would be lucky if the Summit was not a blank failure and if it did not start another round of the cold war.

The failure was spectacular; and it won't be the fault of British and U.S. "official circles" if they don't manage to create at least a cold-war breeze in their efforts to alibi themselves, throw all the blame on the Russians and clamor for more hairs of the dog that bit them. That is, they want more arms and tighter alliances to support the "negotiation from strength" policy that has now finally and completely collapsed. It has collapsed because the nuclear deterrent strategy which was its military arm has ceased to be credible. "In the past," wrote the defense correspondent of the independent Conservative **Observer**, "the deterrent strategy of the West has been absolute because it represented a one-sided mortal threat to the homeland of the U.S.S.R."

(Continued on Page 4)

The Presidential conventions and the danger of war

By Russ Nixon
Guardian staff correspondent

WASHINGTON

BETTING ODDS on the 1960 Presidential election have been upset by the crisis in world relations following the U-2 spy flight and the summit collapse. Recognition of the danger of war has had a sudden sobering effect on the U.S. election, bringing these results:

- Republican chances of victory were damaged as the carefully nurtured image of the GOP as the "Peace Party" faded.
- Sen. John Kennedy's drive following his West Virginia and Oregon primary victories for a bandwagon march into Los Angeles was torpedoed.
- Adlai Stevenson's unannounced candidacy spurted ahead with the Democrats' 1952 and 1956 candidate taking the lead in blaming President Eisenhower for the foreign affairs debacle.
- New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller maneuvered to re-enter the Republican contest against Vice President Nixon by declaring his availability to a draft and announcing that he would lead the New York delegation to the Republican convention in Chicago on July 25.

THE FUMBLED BALL: Political lines were badly fouled in the turmoil of the world crisis. Leaders of the Democratic and Republican parties charged each other with being "soft on communism" and appeasement. The Democrats split in several directions, seemingly incapable of picking up the "Peace Party" ball fumbled by the Republicans.

The first debate among the would-be Presidents was whether there should be a national debate on the U-2 and the summit collapse. Vice President Nixon and other Republican leaders such as Senate Minority Leader Everett Dirksen (R-Ill.), national chairman Sen. Thruston B. Morton (Ky.), and Sen. Hugh Scott (Penn.) sought to stifle the issue in the name of national security and unity. They greeted Adlai Stevenson's opening charge on May 19 that the U.S. shared blame for the summit wreckage as "appeasement" and as "throwing a knife" into national unity.

Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.) separated himself from other Democratic candidates by objecting to partisan debate on the U-2 matter. Obviously seeking to appear as the candidate "above politics," he opposed campaign speeches that would further Premier Khrushchev's aim—"to divide the country and destroy the prestige of the President," and said, "I am not going to do Khrushchev's job for him."

BOOST FOR ADLAI: Adlai Stevenson's sharply critical speeches on the summit failure made it impossible to shove the issue under the rug, made him the center of controversy, and galvanized his chances of winning his third Democratic Pres-

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THE MAIL BAG

Challenge

CINCINNATI, OHIO

I have been challenged, and I accept.

In 1945 I was president and business agent of Local 15 FTA, at the American cigar plant in Charleston, S.C. We had a six-months' strike.

We formed a committee in Washington, D.C., to acquaint the public with our conditions and raise money. Some of the members of this committee were Sen. Claude Pepper of Florida, Rep. Helen G. Douglas of California, and Rep. Francis Walter of Pennsylvania, now chairman of the House Un-American Committee.

In 1952 I was called before the Ohio Un-American Committee headed by the now State Sen. Gordon Renner, a Republican labor-hater. At that hearing he accused me of leading a communistic strike. He accused Rep. Walter and me of being tools of the CP.

Now Rep. Roosevelt of California has asked Congress to abolish the House Un-American Committee. I have been challenged to flood Cincinnati with Rep. Roosevelt's speech, and his denunciation of Rep. Gordon Scherer of Cincinnati, a member of this committee. I have accepted this challenge. If people not living in Cincinnati want to help defeat Gordon Scherer in this coming election I would be glad to have it. I can be reached at 21 Mercer St., Cincinnati 10, Ohio. **Reuel Stanfield**

Open skies

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Is there any reason to believe that militarists obsessed with their lifelong training to kill people should now be entrusted with open skies to fly H-bombs over the heads of people anywhere? **E. L.**

Indecent blather

EL CAJON, CALIF.

What suckers the American people are. Not alone do they swallow the obvious falsehoods put out by our top officials over the U-2 incident—none of them seems to notice Mr. Lodge getting himself wound up at the UN.

For instance, there he was pointing out what a so-and-so Khrushchev is because K knew all the time that spy planes had been flying over the U.S.S.R. and said nothing about it when he visited Camp David.

The next day Lodge dragged out the "hand carved Great Seal of the U.S.A. containing a listening device" that our officials had been hoarding since 1952. Of course no one over here was compared to K for not mentioning that—although that incident had been known for years—during the visit at Camp David.

And the indecent bather about a "free world." A "free world" made up of Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Pakistan, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Taiwan, South Korea, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Haiti, Santo Domingo, etc.

Robert Karger

How Crazy Can You Get Dept.

Washington, June 1 (JTA)—The U.S. Marine Corps ruled today that a Marine may serve, when off duty, in neo-Nazi Lincoln Rockwell's anti-Semitic "storm troop" force...

The corps explained that if he had joined any organization on the Attorney General's list of subversive groups, he would have been court-martialed. Rockwell's American Nazi Party has not been officially listed.

—New York **Post**, June 1

One year free sub to sender of each item printed under this heading. Be sure to send original clip with each entry. Winner this week: M.F., Bronx, N.Y.

Kind words

CHICAGO, ILL.

I have been a subscriber to the GUARDIAN for many years past and would like to take this opportunity to congratulate all you wonderful people for the glorious work you are doing. Every one of you can go to bed at night with a clear conscience and a full heart. You are an important part of the great forward sweep of mankind. Every one of you is a noble person and the people of this country look to you to continue your great work.

Lyman H. Elefson

Revisionism

CHICAGO, ILL.

In Valley Forge, now a national park, are several old buildings, one a museum. Besides the many war relics shown, there are displays of dozens of old household articles and farm tools and equipment; such things as locks, keys, hasps, nails, hammer, an old shoe, a wagon wheel, a shovel, a flail, a corroded sickle, etc., all telling a little of how the colonists lived.

What's wrong with this picture?

Plenty—at least to a visitor who became highly incensed because the rusty old hammer and the corroded sickle were lying too close together. Authorities took action and now the hammer and the sickle lie primly far apart. **E. Schmidt**

Mrs. May Walden

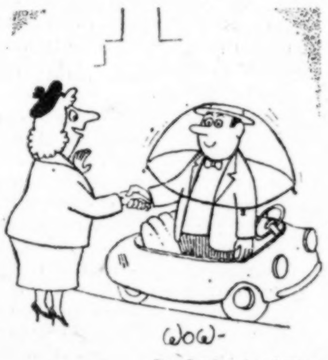
ORLANDO, FLA.

It is with great regret that I inform you of the death of one of your earliest subscribers, Mrs. May Walden of Avon Park, Fla.

Mrs. Walden had reached the great age of 94 and had been active in movements for social reform all her life. She was well known in Chicago and the West during her early years. Fifty years ago she came to Avon Park to live, where she is revered as one of the founders of its various civic groups.

She is mourned by all who knew her. We can console ourselves only with the thought that she has gone to "join the choir invisible of those immortal dead who live again in minds made better by their presence." She will be an inspiration to all of us. **Bertha W. Howe**

On Sept 10, 1959, Mrs. Walden wrote to the GUARDIAN: "Once more I renew my sub to the best paper that is published. I can't get on without it. I may not live the year out, for I've just celebrated my 94th birthday, but I want it as long as I'm here. I pass every copy along. Loyally yours."



De Lach, Amsterdam

"—Oh, don't get up . . ."

Missionaries

NEW YORK, N.Y.

Some white progressives see themselves as missionaries to the Negro neighborhoods—reminding the Negroes to support their Southern brothers; picketing Woolworth stores in Negro communities, while neglecting to picket the Woolworths in their own communities. Isn't it white chauvinism itself for white progressives to fail to picket the Woolworth in their own all-white community on the grounds that it is "more important" to do missionary work in a Negro community away across the city?

Harold Roberts

Ferruccio J. Ferrucci

NEW YORK, N.Y.

Community groups on New York City's East side were saddened last month by the death of Ferruccio J. Ferrucci, long active in the progressive movement. His childhood in Italy and early manhood in the South of this country had a deep impact on his thinking and activity. He was known and respected by broad circles wherever he resided for his dedication to the finest traditions of American democracy, and for his efforts to show the contributions of minorities—native and foreign born—to progress.

His all-around accomplishments included a knowledge of languages and a talent for painting. In the last few years of his life, despite severe pain and failing health, Ferrucci dedicated himself to building better intergroup and inter-faith relations. His creativity and patience in this role earned him the admiration of all segments of the neighborhood. He had an unshakable confidence in the American people to join with other nations in building a world of peace. **Dr. George Goldman**

Ten Years Ago in the Guardian

WHEN GUARDIAN CORRESPONDENTS confirmed to us that Secy. of State Acheson's cold-war trip to London and Paris was a flop and UN's Trygve Lie has real cause for optimism about peace, we had already decided to place the emphasis of this issue on the condition of the Negro.

The plan was not changed. We want only to place extra emphasis on the connection between the status of the Negro and the status of peace. As Ewart Guinier points out on p. 4, the Negro is a yardstick and weathervane. And to get the housing, school, hospital and cultural programs of which America—but our Negro citizens above all—stand in dire need, we must cut by half our fabulous spending on arms. Either we shall end both discrimination and war, or we shall end neither.

The task of telling the American people about the mental and physical violence that is being done to citizens with darker skins, and to their "radical" friends with white skins (it is now "radical" to ask that the Constitution be enforced) is not a pleasant one . . .

To those born white-skinned it is almost impossible to understand fully the indignities, the savagery, the shame and the rage that U.S. Negro citizens have to endure . . . . That snail-slow progress is being made toward this land finally becoming a democracy is the verdict of W. E. B. Du Bois, that great American, on p. 4. So there is hope—but most of that hope rests upon the organization of Negroes and whites who will never give up the fight to wipe race prejudice clean off America's face.

—From an editorial statement in the National Guardian, June 14, 1950.

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CEDRIC BELFRAGE *Editor-in-exile* JOHN T. McMANUS *General Manager* JAMES ARONSON *Editor*

EDITORIAL STAFF: Lawrence Emery, Kumar Goshal, Robert E. Light, Dorothy Miller, Russ Nixon (Washington), Tabitha Petran, Robert Joyce (Art), David Reif (Art Library). LIBRARIAN: Jean Norrington. CIRCULATION: George Evans, PROMOTION: Norval D. Welch. ADVERTISING and BUYING SERVICE: Lillian Kolt. GUARDIAN EVENTS: Theodora Peck. FOREIGN BUREAUS: Cedric Belfrage (London), Anne Bauer (Paris), George Wheeler (Prague), W. G. Burchett (Moscow), Anna Louise Strong (Peking), Narendra Goyal (New Delhi), Ursula Wassermann (roving correspondent). NORTHERN CALIFORNIA representative: Clarence Vickland, 3936 Canon Ave., Oakland 2, Calif. Phone: KE 3-7776. DETROIT representative: Ben Kocel, 140 Winona, Highland Park 3, Mich. Phone: TO 6-7523.

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REPORT TO READERS

Peace and witches

THROUGH ASSOCIATED PRESS and other reports of a speech in the Senate May 25 by Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (D-Conn.) most readers know of the attempted interference of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee with the rally for disarmament staged by the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy at New York's Madison Square Garden May 19.

Dodd's speech disclosed that just prior to the Garden meeting, the subcommittee (better known as the Eastland Committee) held a special meeting to quiz the chief organizer of the meeting, Henry Abrams of New York. In executive session, with Sen. Dodd as the only member of the subcommittee present, Abrams was belabored with what the subcommittee investigator called his "police record"—quite an impressive record, really, of 18 years of public participation in New York politics, city and state, through the now-defunct American Labor Party and, most recently, the Independent-Socialist Party which ran a statewide ticket in New York in 1958.

In the Eastland Committee's eyes, this was sufficient to brand Abrams a Communist all up and down the line; but since Abrams refused to discuss his politics or associations, the Committee was left with only its own surmises and no attendant publicity, since the hearing was in executive session.

ON THE DAY of the meeting, however, the New York **Journal-American** (Hearst) carried a signed story of an interview with, of all people, the SANE co-chairman, Norman Cousins, author and editor of the **Saturday Review**. Cousins was quoted in the interview as having "discovered" that Abrams (with whom he has worked in SANE for some three years) had "a record of red-front activities" and that he (Cousins) had "discharged" him. (Actually Cousins could not fire Abrams, who stayed in charge.)

NO REFERENCE TO THIS INTERVIEW was made by Cousins at the meeting that same evening, but among the big local committee which sold the tickets and packed the Garden, it was the universal topic of conversation behind the scenes all evening long and was, indeed, the only real blemish on the biggest peace meeting organized in New York City in a dozen years.

The rest of the behind-the-scenes story is that Cousins ("a neighbor and friend of mine for many years," according to Sen. Dodd) appeared before Dodd's subcommittee as a voluntary witness the day after Abrams appeared and, according to Dodd, "offered to open the books of his organization to the subcommittee and to cooperate in every way to rid his organization of Communists."

FACED WITH THE RESENTMENT of virtually the whole New York committee which ran the Garden meeting, Cousins first denied giving the **Journal-American** interview, then said he was misquoted, and finally said it had been "off the record." But a week later, when Dodd's Senate speech was reported, Cousins told the New York **Times** that if the subcommittee had names of other persons with Communist affiliations his group would be "most eager" to call them to account.

That weekend, by a reported vote of 15-4, the national board of SANE backed Cousins with a statement not mentioning Abrams or anyone else by name, but asserting that "members of the Communist Party or individuals who are not free because of party discipline or political allegiance to apply to the misconduct of the Soviet or Chinese government the same standard by which they challenge others are barred from any voice in deciding the Committee's policies or programs."

THE TRUTH OF THE MATTER is that Cousins "chickened out" (as someone very close to the situation put it) under pressure from his neighbor (and former FBI man) Dodd and certain members of his national board. The board's "cover-up" resolution could not cover up the fact that the SANE Garden meeting, which netted the committee some $25,000, was initiated and carried through by Henry Abrams; and the audience, in great measure, was made up of people who have fought for peace through the ALP, the Peace Crusade and other organizations, long before SANE came into being in the peace vacuum existing in New York since 1956.

The people who help make SANE a going organization will undoubtedly reject the gentle hint to bow out. Instead they may now insist that SANE become what it ought to have been from the start, an Open Caucus for nuclear sanity, disarmament and peace in the political life of our country, and to hell with the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. **—THE GUARDIAN**

A ROUNDUP OF THE LATEST SIT-IN DEVELOPMENTS

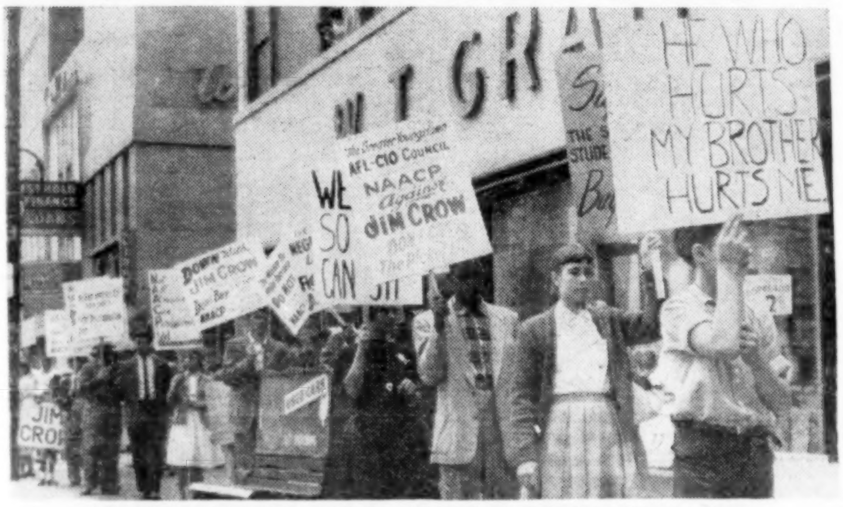
Southern lunch counters integrate and (Surprise!) make money

By Ramona Lowe

WHILE CHURCH, labor and civic organizations were passing resolutions, raising money and picketing in support of the sit-ins, several Southern cities bowed to the increasing pressure and opened their lunch counters to all. And much to their own surprise, they were prospering.

The changeover was painless. Nashville, Tenn., was the first to desegregate, and in the last two months, Winston-Salem and Salisbury in North Carolina and Galveston, San Antonio, Austin, Dallas and Corpus Christi in Texas followed.

The June 4 report of the Southern Regional Council noted that "at least 30 Southern cities, 12 of them in Florida, have set up some kind of community organization to seek a solution offering justice to Negroes." But it noted that scores of Southern cities were making no effort to meet the sit-in dilemma.


HE WHO HURTS MY BROTHER HURTS ME
The Greater Youngstown AFL-CIO Council
NAACP Against JIM CROW
WE SO CAN
DOWN with JIM CROW
JIM CROW

STUDENTS PICKET A W. T. GRANT IN YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO
Some came from as far away as Oberlin, a distance of 90 miles

PROTESTANT SUPPORT: Most recent church action took place on June 2 when the 250 delegates to the General Board of the National Council of Churches approved a resolution supporting the sit-ins and requested churches to encourage non-discriminatory practices by merchants. The National Council represents close to 40,000,000 Protestant church-goers.

On May 7 the Methodist General Conference, ending its sessions in Denver, commended the manner in which the sit-in protests have been conducted, but suggested that boycotts should be used only as a last resort.

Thousands of miles away in Haifa, Israel, the Socialist International adopted a resolution in April welcoming "peaceful efforts by Negro students and others for the elimination of racial segregation." It refused, however, to endorse an African-Asian move to spread the boycott to Woolworth stores in other parts of the world.

The Presbyterians in their General Assembly in Cleveland May 25 cited the sit-in action as in keeping with "our Christian heritage, the Federal Constitution and the moral consensus of our nation." Representing 3,000,000 Presbyterians, the Assembly urged membership to patronize places that did not discriminate.

Before the meeting the Rev. Dr. Theophilus M. Taylor, chairman of the Commission on Ecumenical Mission and Relations of the Church, and the Rev. Dr. John Coventry Smith, secretary of the Commission, wrote to Robert C. Kirkwood, president of Woolworth's, urging the company to establish a policy of non-segregation at its lunch counters. The Commission holds 1,500 shares of Woolworth common stock.

CLERGY IN PETITION: At the stockholders' annual meeting early in May in Watertown, N.Y., where Woolworth got its start, the Rev. Thomas Carlisle, pastor of the local Stone St. Presbyterian Church, armed with a petition signed by a Watertown rabbi and 13 Protestant clergymen, said: "We believe that the gospel of love for neighbor clearly indicates making available equal service to all lunch counters to all races and we urge you to take a company stand toward this end."

Barbara Broxton, a 20-year-old student from Florida A&M in Tallahassee, told the stockholders the sit-in demonstrations and boycotts would continue. She was among the students arrested in Tallahassee Feb. 20 and had served 48 days in jail.

One stockholder, determined to press integration all the way, nominated for the board of directors James T. Harris, executive secretary of the American Society of African Culture, who is a Negro.

THE LOCAL CUSTOM: Kirkwood seemed to bar Negroes as Americans in a retort characterizing the protests "as between the American people and the colored race."

However, James Robinson, secretary of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) said early in June that, according to a company spokesman, Woolworth stores in six Southern cities have integrated their lunch counters and four more are expected to do so.

Like Kirkwood, Kresge's president Harry Cunningham, as reported in the **Wall Street Journal**, May 16, explained his company's policy: "We'd be in an untenable position . . . if we decided to be heroes."

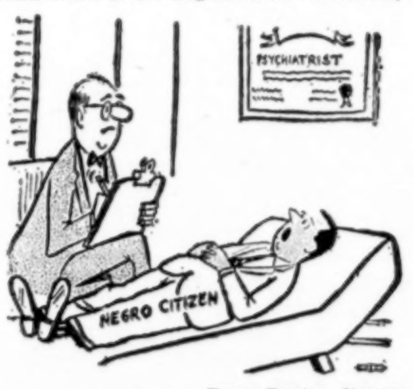
S. H. Kresge's chairman Paul Troast told stockholders at their May meeting: "Each one of our stores should follow the custom of the local community in which it operates. We should not use our position as a nationwide company to force a change on any individual city or town." Of Kress' 266 stores, 151 are in the South.

THE VANDERBILT STORY: In Nashville, 11 faculty members of Vanderbilt University's Divinity School, including Dean J. Robert Nelson resigned May 31 in protest against the Chancellor's refusal to readmit the Rev. James Lawson, 32, a Negro graduate student who for three years had been a missionary in India. The three other Negro Divinity students immediately withdrew and three white graduates returned their diplomas. At press time there were reports that 25 more faculty members were ready to quit.

Lawson had conducted workshops in non-violent methods as part of the program of the Nashville Christian Leadership Council and last March had been expelled for his activities. He was to have graduated last month.

Curiously enough, Nashville's desegregation plan had been worked out by a bi-racial committee headed by Vanderbilt's vice-chancellor emeritus, Dr. C. Madison Saratt.

SPIRIT OF YOUTH: In Tallahassee, where student demonstrators were thrown in jail, Richard Haley, 43, for five years a member of Florida A & M's faculty, was dismissed for assisting the protest movement. Haley had been named "Teacher of the Year" by the Student Congress.



Tyger, Trenton Observer

"I keep thinking I'm as good as the next guy."

At a luncheon June 4 at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York, honoring Mrs. Septima Clark of the Highlander Folk School, three of the "sit-in" students expressed the spirit of young Negroes in the South today. The affair was sponsored by Harlem's civic minded Utility Club.

Edith Strickland, from Johnson C. Smith University, Greensboro, N.C., recalled an international meeting two years ago at which American college students were described as Humpty Dumpties on a wall. She said: "We may still be like Humpty Dumpty, but we no longer sit on the wall."

Clarence Senior, from Morris Brown College in Atlanta, had been jailed for his activities, but had challenged the segregated court in which he was tried. He told the 1,000 luncheon guests that he would fight the insidious practice of court discrimination straight through to the Supreme Court.

THE BOILING POT: In the last week of May the Florida Commission on Race Relations made public its report. On the sit-in movement it said: "Racial conflict will deter new business and impede tourists from coming to Florida." . . . "We firmly believe that the presence of demonstrations will retard [the bi-racial committees'] effectiveness."

Said a Negro woman reading the report: "The pot is boiling and we all got to keep moving. They can keep on with their reports and commissions, but we're going to go on with our sit-ins and demonstrations. It takes struggle to bring change."

DR. WELCH'S $287,142.40 'HONORARIA'

The Food and Drug antibiotics scandal

THE TIME-HONORED problem of policing the policeman arose in connection with the drug industry at hearings of the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly subcommittee June 1-3. Testimony revealed that a top official in the Food and Drug Administration, charged with licensing new drugs, had received more than a quarter of a million dollars in side enterprises and that his official speeches were edited by a drug company. The committee also heard charges that "hundreds of people suffer daily and many die" because of FDA's failure to police drugs.

Dr. Henry Welch resigned last month after 22 years as head of the FDA antibiotics division, after the committee disclosed that he had earned $287,142.40 since 1953 from his interest in medical publications. The bulk of his earnings came from drug company advertising. Many of the products advertised had to be licensed by Welch in his FDA job.

JUST "HONORARIA": Welch's sidelines were revealed by science editor John Lear in the January, 1959, issue of the **Saturday Review**, but no action was taken against him until the committee hearings. Secy. of Health, Education and Welfare Arthur S. Flemming said that Welch had asserted his publishing ventures had only netted him "honoraria."

Dr. Gideon Nachumi, a former advertising writer for Chas. Pfizer & Co., testified that a speech Welch had made to an antibiotics symposium in 1956 was first turned over to him to "jazz up" and "bring out some sales points for Pfizer." At the time Pfizer had just come out with Sigmamycin, a combination of two antibiotics, allegedly synergistic (the combination more effective than each component taken individually) in effect. Pfizer's slogan for Sigmamycin was "A Third Era in Antibiotics." Nachumi jazzed up Welch's speech to read: "It is quite possible that we are now in a third era of antibiotic therapy."

A CUT FOR SPEAKER: The symposium at which the speech was made was jointly sponsored by the FDA and MD Publications, of which Welch was part owner. Pfizer bought 238,000 copies of Welch's speech from the concern in which Welch had half interest for $4,213; also 343,000 reprints of Welch's editorial based on his speech for $8,495, on which he got half; and advertising in two magazines for $22,883, on which Welch got 7½ per cent.

ORDERS FROM ABOVE: Dr. Barbara Moulton, a former FDA medical officer, testified that the FDA had become "in many of its activities merely a service bureau" for the drug industry. She said that the "utter failure" of the agency to police "the safety and misbranding of drugs" was causing misery and death to many.

Dr. Moulton said that three or four drug company representatives would come at one time to press claims for a new drug on the FDA official evaluating it. If they failed to convince the official, they called him to a company conference or appealed to his superior. She said sometimes orders came "from above" to certify a new drug on the ground that the company itself was the best judge of the drug's safety.

Once, she said, she went to Dr. Albert H. Holland, then FDA medical director, to warn of the possible habit-forming properties of a new sedative, meprobamate, and was "ordered to do nothing." Holland told her: "I will not have my policy of friendliness with industry interfered with." Later the drug was proved habit-forming.

Dr. Moulton also said that she was transferred from the New Drug Division at the request of a drug company.

INQUIRY ORDERED: Flemming testified that he had asked the Natl. Academy of Sciences to appoint a group of three or five experts to review all approvals of drugs made by Welch in the last eight years.

He offered a tighter enforcement policy for his department but he said Congress would have to appropriate more funds. Flemming's plan called for reviewing promotional literature sent by the drug companies to physicians. Changes would be recommended if exaggerated claims were made. If the changes are not made, the drug's license would be suspended.

Flemming also said he would seek new legislation to give the FDA the right to inspect consulting laboratories and force companies to file reports on adverse drug reactions.

AN ANSWER TO THE WORLD'S FOOD PROBLEM?

Israeli experiments make deserts bloom

By Ursula Wassermann
Guardian staff correspondent

REHOVOT, ISRAEL

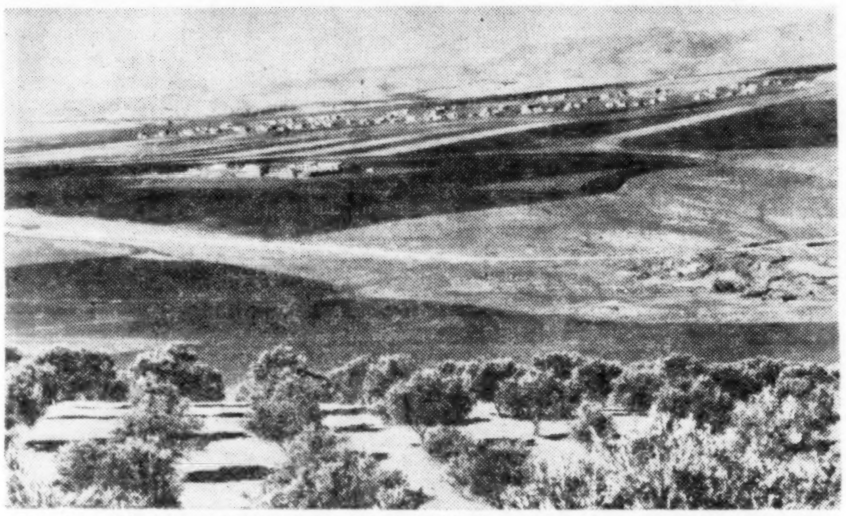
HUGO AND ELIZABETH BOYKO, a husband-wife team of plant experts, received me in their picture-window bungalow here and talked of their work which won them the coveted John Fleming Medal last year "for the advancement of human welfare through outstanding accomplishments in science."

The award was made following the Ninth International Botanical Congress at Montreal in August, 1959. The 3,000 delegates from 72 countries agreed unanimously that the Boyko's report on their experiments in using sea-water to cultivate marketable agricultural produce was the high point of the gathering.

The Boykos came to Palestine from Vienna in 1935. Their first experiments preceded their arrival here by some five years, when Hugo Boyko discovered among salt-tolerant plant communities a variety of other plants which flourished although they were known not to tolerate salt. Investigation showed that these plants invariably grew on soil which consisted of sand or gravel.

HOPE FOR THE DESERTS: In Palestine, with its large tracts of sand dunes assumed to be useless, the Boykos continued their research. "There are today," Hugo Boyko said, "no deserts which cannot be transformed by means of present or future scientific knowledge. Research and small-scale experiments are sufficiently advanced to use highly saline water for numerous crop plants, and even sea-water up to oceanic concentration of 34,000 milligrams per liter (a little more than a quart), for a restricted number of plants, provided this type of irrigation is always used in arid areas possessing sand-dune or gravel soil."

Since the Boykos are primarily interested in making waste lands productive, this discovery is of great significance. Salt water used in highly permeable soil—sand or coarse gravel—appears not to hurt the plants thus watered since the salt is not taken up by the roots but passes through quickly and is either washed out to sea or deposited at much lower levels. What has baffled the experts, until the Boykos made their discovery, was that all previous experiments with salt water irrigation had been conducted on normal soil which retained the salt in its top layer and poisoned the plants. Plants cultivated on dunes or gravel, the type of soil which predominates in most arid areas the world over, show no higher salt content after irrigation with sea water than before. This is true even after hundreds of applications.



SALT WATER IRRIGATION CAN MAKE WASTE LANDS LIKE THIS PRODUCTIVE
The Boyko husband-wife team prove that sand dunes can flourish

The total area covered by dunes all over the world is larger than the United States and Canada combined, or seven times as large as the whole agricultural area of the U.S.

TRANSFORMATION: In 1949 the Boykos started a garden on salty gravel soil at Eilat which was irrigated exclusively with water of a salt content varying from 2,500 to 6,000 mgr. per liter. Ten years later this spot, previously totally barren, had developed into almost a Garden of Eden, boasting 180 different types of plants, including mulberry, pomegranates and many others of economic value. In the meantime the Boykos continued their experiments in Rehovot, using empty bottomless steel drums in which the natural height of dunes was reconstructed and the amount of salt water controlled.

They obtained an excellent barley crop using water with 22,000 mgr. of salt per liter after only 118 mm. of rainfall (250 mm. of rainfall would have been the required minimum). This experiment was carried out primarily to ascertain whether plants in arid areas, or in years of insufficient rainfall and the accompanying threat of famine, could be grown by later substituting salt water. Sugar beet was grown through irrigation with water of a salt content of 11,000 mgr., a salt content which roughly corresponds to that of the Caspian Sea which, if used, could render all the deserts of Iran fertile.

The Boykos, now attached to the Negev Institute, would like to coordinate the four experimental methods employed here today in an effort to make waste lands productive.

SALT TO FRESH: There is the Zarchin method of de-mineralizing sea-water and making it available as drinking water as well as water for certain industrial uses. This method is in effect revolutionary but, at least in the beginning, probably too expensive for agriculture. David Karr, president of Fairbanks Whitney Corp., which has recently gone into partnership with Dr. Zarchin and the Israel Ministry of Development, termed this invention "one of the great scientific breakthroughs mankind has made since time immemorial."

The new company is now constructing a plant for the commercial exploitation of the Zarchin process. Karr predicted that the first unit, to go into operation this year, would produce 1,000 cubic meters of water daily "on a semi-industrial basis." By 1965 it is hoped to produce conversion plants throughout the world with a capacity of a billion gallons of fresh water a day.

A second process developed by Professor Heiman of the Haifa Technion improves the relationship of minerals within slightly saline water when the existing relationship may prove harmful to cultivation. A third method separates the mineral elements through a process of electrolysis. It is the only one not developed here, but it is a process which has been of peculiar interest to the Boykos because it has proved economical in transforming water of oceanic salt content into a solution ideally suited to the Boyko process.

LEAP INTO FUTURE: If these two experiments could be combined, with a supply of cheap energy available at the same time, the problem of feeding the present, or even a doubled, world population would, according to Dr. Boyko, be solved overnight. "Many parts of the so-called waste lands," he said, "can be made productive now on the basis of available salt water. But as soon as sea water can be brought to the interior, and energy—whether atomic or solar—made available at reasonable cost, the problem of nutrition will be solved for hundreds of years to come."

"The advancement of human welfare" seems indeed to have taken a long leap forward in this quiet house in Rehovot.

Zilliacus' plan

(Continued from Page 1)

CLING TO WRECKAGE: Those were the brave old days of John Foster D., "massive retaliation" and "anti-communist liberation" of Eastern Europe a la Guatemala. Defense, "negotiation from strength" and "rolling back communism" all meant pretty much the same.

The Russians spoilt all that. They wouldn't scare. Worse still, they started to make nuclear weapons too. Worst of all, they have now beaten the U.S. at that game.

But Western "statesmen," to use a humorous term, still cling to the wreckage of their nuclear deterrent strategy and "negotiation from strength" cold-war policies. The only thing the Grand Alliance could agree on before the Summit was to do nothing; to stick tight to the demand that united Germany must be free to enter NATO—the sort of demand, as Walter Lippmann keeps pointing out, that one imposes on a defeated enemy after winning a war; and to insist that there must be no change in the Berlin **status quo** (which Eisenhower and Khrushchev publicly agreed at Camp David was "anomalous and dangerous") and that control must come first, disarmament later.

CRIMINAL FOLLY: These were all "negotiation from strength" policies dating back 7-10 years, when the West still thought itself so far ahead in nuclear weapons that it could scare the Russians into accepting them by a policy of "preventive bluffing." To bring them forward again today was meaningless.

To try to make them stick by the announcement about unilateral resumption of underground nuclear tests, the eve-of-Summit alert, the dispatch of the U-2 spy plane and Secy. Herter's "preventive spying at the risk of world war" claim—that was criminal folly. Coming on top of the rest, it touched off the explosion that blew the Summit to smithereens.

It is plain that the Russians will get very tough indeed if Washington tries any more "negotiation from strength" policies, Pentagon brinkmanship or Dr. Teller's atomic thuggery on them. This road is a dead end, and "dead" could easily become the operative word.

Nor will the Russians help Macmillan any longer to play his Summitmanship game, based on Robert Louis Stevenson's saying that "it is better to travel hopefully than to arrive" and directed toward winning a peacemaker reputation without actually making peace. Not that he doesn't want to disarm and make peace. Certainly he does—but he doesn't fancy a scrap with the top brass, nor the unemployment resulting from disarmament; and he would not dream of saying a harsh word to the boss in Washington, or the boss's swollen-headed-men in Bonn or Paris.

So his line of least resistance is to mark time, run round in circles, hold an endless series of Summits all engaging in pointless palaver and ending in flossy generalities—while the West sticks to its rigid cold-war positions of 7-10 years ago, which it knows do not provide any possible basis of negotiation, and gets on with arming the Adenauer regime with nuclear weapons.

THE REAL DANGER: All this was meant to keep the U.S. and British peoples, who could no longer be frightened with cold-war bogeys, fooled and happy in the belief their governments were getting on with the job of making peace. But as we all know, Mr. K is no gentleman. He gave the whole thing what we call a raspberry and you call a Bronx cheer. So where do we go from here?

What ought to be done is clear. We should replace the hopeless "negotiation from strength" line with new policies based on the conception of "negotiation from common interest"—a common interest in peaceful co-existence. For the real danger we must guard against—as recently stated by UN Secy.-Gen. Hammarskjold and before him by Harold Macmillan—is not a deliberate attack by either side but a war breaking out between them by accident.

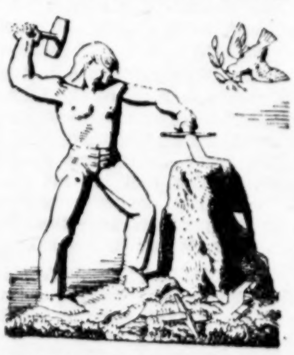
This means discarding the exploded balance-of-power fallacy that you can preserve peace by preparing for war, which has become literally deadly in the nuclear age. Instead, we should put forward policies for disarmament, disengagement, political settlements and East-West cooperation through the UN, implementing the Charter obligations in the mutual relations of the great powers who are fellow-permanent members of the Security Council.

PRESSURE NEEDED: But before the Western governments will budge from their present positions and move in this direction there will have to be overwhelming pressure from public opinion. Perhaps the Presidential election campaign may develop on lines that will make one candidate have to appeal to the peace vote to stand up to his rival's cold-war competition. (On the other hand, the two parties may vie to appear as the toughest cold warrior.)

As far as Britain is concerned, there is good hope that the crisis now convulsing the Labor Party may end at the annual conference with the triumph of the Left and its program. That program calls for renouncing nuclear weapons (which we haven't got anyway); prohibiting their use from British territory (which means first freezing and then clearing out the U.S. bases); and applying to NATO, CENTO and SEATO the principle that we refuse to be committed to war by allies who won't come to terms with us on how to make peace. Then we can start really wading into and busting up all this cold-war nonsense and giving a lead for peace.

Chicago groups to honor Mandel Terman June 18

JEWISH CULTURAL CLUBS of Chicago and friends will pay tribute to Mandel A. Terman at a gala dinner June 18 at the Morrison Hotel, Chicago, Ill.



SWORDS INTO PLOWSHARES
Program design by Rockwell Kent for the tribute to Mandel Terman -

Cantor Pavel Slavensky, Cantor Harold Brindel, Lois Rae and Emiko Suzuki will participate in the program. Information about the dinner may be obtained from Jewish Cultural Clubs of Chicago, 177 N. State St., Chicago, Ill., CE 6-3871.

FIRST TOTAL-DIET SURVEY BY CONSUMERS UNION

Fall-out in food is far higher than believed

By Robert E. Light

THE FIRST SURVEY of radioactivity in the total diet shows that Americans are ingesting more strontium-90 daily than had been assumed from milk samplings alone. The study, conducted by Consumers Union, an independent, non-profit testing organization, also confirmed the inadequacy of government checks on milk as well as a lack of measure on radioactivity in food generally.

Canard Enchaine, Paris

Until recently scientists assumed that milk accounted for about 80% of the strontium-90 consumed through food. Government and private tests for radioactivity were limited to milk samplings. But in the past year there have been indications that other foods are significantly contaminated. CU set out to determine how the total diet is affected. It discovered that milk accounts for only about half of the strontium-90 in the diet and concluded that "the mandate for sampling the aggregate of foods as they occur in a total diet is unmistakable."

With the help of Home Economics departments in 25 colleges, CU collected the food that would have been eaten by teenagers for two weeks. All inedible parts, such as bones, fat, shells and pits, were removed and the rest was analyzed. In addition, in eight cities CU made additional tests of milk alone to measure what part of the total strontium-90 intake it represented.

WHAT WAS FOUND: Statistically this is what the survey showed:

- The average strontium-90 concentration in the total diet in 25 cities was 11.8 strontium units.
- In 19 cities where the Public Health Service had done previous milk tests, total-diet strontium-90 concentrations averaged 12 units while milk samples averaged ten units.
- In the eight cities where CU also tested milk separately, the milk samples averaged 10.9 units; total diet samples averaged 13.2 units. But there was a sharp variance in the relative importance of milk in contaminating the total diet. In Boston, for example, the milk level was 9 units but the total-diet level was 15.5 units. On the other hand, in New Orleans the levels were about the same: milk, 16.2 units; total-diet, 16.7 units.

The survey cannot be taken as a precise measure of the danger of contaminated food. Although Federal authorities have set a "maximum permissible level" of 30 strontium units for food, the levels are frequently revised downward and the theory that such safety levels exist is open to question. The major value of total-diet surveys is as a relative gauge of whether strontium-90 ingestion is increasing or going down.

NO ONE KNOWS: At present, CU pointed out, "no one knows just how harmful repeated or continuous small doses of radiation might be . . . There also are huge gaps in our knowledge of precisely how and to what extent the new radioactive substances are reaching human beings." The establishment of "maximum permissible levels" is a semi-educated guess by scientists in a world that seems determined to learn to live with radiation.

In reporting its survey in the June issue of **Consumer Reports**, CU sought to clarify the misconceptions of those who see the increase or decrease of milk in the diet as an antidote to strontium-90 ingestion. It pointed out that there is no direct correlation between the volume of strontium-90 a person ingests in his diet and the amount which remains in his bones. "The amount of strontium-90 absorbed by bones," CU pointed out, "is directly related to the proportion between strontium-90 and calcium in the diet." This proportion is expressed as "strontium units"—the number of micromicrocuries of strontium-90 per gram of calcium.

"Eating additional food containing more strontium-90 does not necessarily increase the strontium units of the total food intake, because the additional food may have the same proportion of strontium-90 to calcium as the rest of the diet," CU added. "Only if the additional food has a larger proportion of strontium-90 to its calcium than the rest of the diet will the strontium units of the total diet be increased."

A WARNING: CU's survey showed that non-milk food averaged 80% higher in strontium units than milk because it contained much less calcium. Milk, CU said, "was actually diluting the higher strontium-unit level of the rest of the diet."

But CU warned against increased milk drinking as a dilutant of strontium-90 because "we just don't know how the human system would react to the additional calcium." A large excess of calcium, the report said, "may lead to calcium deposits in parts of the body where they should not be." Many who retain excess calcium develop deposits in shoulder and knee joints, causing a form of bursitis. In others it can lead to kidney stones.

On the other hand, CU said, no decrease in milk intake is warranted except possibly for those who drink more than a quart a day. "Major changes in the dietary calcium level," the report advised, "should not be undertaken without a doctor's supervision."

The most effective dilutant of strontium units in the diet would be strontium-90-free milk. Although there has been some research, no feasible commercial method has been discovered to take strontium-90 out of milk.

TWO SUGGESTIONS: Dr. Linus Pauling, one of 15 scientists who reviewed the CU report before publication, offered two suggestions to help reduce the intake and/or retention of strontium-90:

- The addition of strontium-90-free dicalcium phosphate to the feed of milk cows, which would reduce somewhat the strontium-90 in the cows' milk.
- The addition of strontium-90-free dicalcium phosphate tablets to the human diet. But, Dr. Pauling said, this applies only to persons already taking calcium tablets for medical reasons.

"The chief significance of CU's total-diet project," the report concluded, "lies outside the realm of individual diets. It points forcefully to the urgent need for systematic monitoring of strontium-90 in the total diet without delay."

CU's pioneering effort underscores the government's disinterest and inadequacy in the field. In the 15 years since the first nuclear bomb explosion spread radioactive debris over the world, the government has learned less of the effects of fallout on food than have private organizations.

Government food monitoring—conducted by the Atomic Energy Commission, the Food and Drug Administration and the Public Health Service—has been limited to monthly milk samples from 1,000 cows each in 12 cities and occasional tests in other areas. The record for other food is worse. In 1959, government reports on contaminated wheat were based on single samples from 11 states; on cabbage, single-samples from seven states; on potatoes, single samples from 11 states; and on soybeans, a single sample from Colorado.

NEED FOR ACTION: There are no current government plans for total-diet surveys despite the "mandate" of the CU tests.

Government milk-testing is to be expanded to 60 cities on July 1. But CU said that even this would be inadequate. It pointed out that strontium-90 levels vary considerably from place to place. And the country has almost 200 metropolitan areas. Government tests, CU said, do not "provide enough information on which to base large-scale epidemiological studies [like the correlation studies of lung cancer and smoking] to see how closely leukemia, cancer of the bone and other disorders are related to the increase in radiation."

The Atomic Energy Commission does not have adequate personnel or equipment for proper monitoring. The Public Health Service, which is increasingly assuming responsibility in the field, is also woefully ill-equipped and lacks authority. PHS officials must ask state health authorities to assign state inspectors to obtain milk samples. If state officials do not cooperate the tests are not performed.

Budget-conscious Washington seems unwilling to make the necessary appropriations for adequate public health, but in an election year, a loud public outcry could loosen the purse strings.

"COEXISTENCE OR NO EXISTENCE"

Clothing union challenges AFL-CIO foreign policy

AFL-CIO PRESIDENT George Meany's hard line against relaxation of international tensions was challenged this month at the convention of the 400,000-member Amalgamated Clothing Workers in Miami Beach. Many labor leaders were privately unhappy over Meany's foreign policy enunciated at the AFL-CIO Conference on World Affairs last month, but none took the floor to oppose him. The ACW's action was the first public indication that sanity still sounds in some wings of the House of Labor.

The ACW's biennial convention called for new efforts to ease world tensions based on the recognition that the real struggle was "not for supremacy but for survival." The union urged the government to continue negotiations for a permanent nuclear bomb test ban and universal disarmament. It also called for the inclusion of China in these discussions.

NO ALTERNATIVE: Secy. - treasurer Frank Rosenblum took on Meany. He said:

"The H-bomb is equally destructive of all ideologies, all colors, all creeds. We have no alternative but to settle our differences through negotiations and through accommodation, difficult as this may seem at times.

"Obviously we do not yet know the way. And there are still some shortsighted reactionaries, nationalists and other misguided people who are incapable of accepting the present realities of life. They adhere to the misconception that if our store of H-bombs is larger than our adversary's store of H-bombs, we can dictate our own terms. But the undeniable reality of today is that no one can win the atomic race. All are sure to lose . . .

"It is regrettable that the leadership of the American labor movement is not awareness of the problems. The labor movement should be among the most positive forces working for peace. It cannot join those who fail to see the realities as they are. It is a question of peaceful equal to and does not have a proper coexistence or no existence. We may not like the Soviets or the Chinese Communists. We are completely opposed to their ideology. But they are nevertheless the people with whom we must deal."

Timothy, Sunday Times, London

"It's quite safe—if everyone has it, nobody will use it . . ."

THE CONTRADICTIONS: In direct reference to Meany's speech at the Conference on World Affairs, Rosenblum said:

"It is one thing for the labor movement to say that it favors negotiations and another thing to assert that the Soviet Union has given no sign of sincerity in its professed desire for peace, and expect to lessen tensions with such an attitude.

"It is one thing to say we hope for gradual subsiding of international tensions through acts of good faith on both sides and another to refuse to participate in an exchange of labor delegations and call such an exchange an act of betrayal.

"It is one thing to pay lip service to negotiations for disarmament and at the same time call for the acquiring of even greater military strength, when the weapons on hand are more than enough to destroy the world."

Rosenblum also deplored "the tendency toward conformity within the labor movement." He said labor should be "an important source of vitality in our society. It should be the vanguard politically as well as economically."

JAPAN BOYCOTT: A convention resolution blamed Premier Khrushchev for "wrecking the summit" but it also blamed the U-2 incident and the "incredibly inept" way the Administration handled it.

ACW president Jacob Potofsky said the union would remain neutral in the Presidential race until the AFL-CIO made its endorsements in August, but delegates cheered wildly when Mrs. Agnes Meyer suggested a Stevenson-Kennedy ticket.

The convention also took these actions:

- Threatened strikes, boycotts and other economic weapons to prevent manufacturers from importing 120,000 men's suits from Japan.
- Endorsed the Forand bill for medical care for the aged. The union also called for a national health insurance program.
- Called for a $1.25 an hour minimum wage; retraining and relocating workers displaced by automation, and a "more effective and equitable tax system."

SOCIAL PROGRESS GETS TEN TIMES MORE THAN ARMS

China's budget puts stress on peace

By Anna Louise Strong
Guardian staff correspondent

PEKING

THE MOST EXCITING figures I have seen this year were released this spring when China's minister of finance, Li Hsien-nien, proposed the state budget for 1960 and when the chief of state planning, Ii Fu-chun, gave the statistics on output of industry and agriculture for three successive years.

Figures may be dull but not these figures. Of a total budget for 1960 of $28 billion, (taking the yuan as 40c) some $23 billion goes for economic construction, social services, culture and education, and only about $5 billion for administrative costs of government and the army, of which just $2.32 billion is the total for defense. Put in percentages, 81.9% of the budget goes for construction and culture, and 8.3% for arms.

The proportion spent on arms has been dropping yearly. This expresses China's view that spending on weapons is no road to prosperity or peace. The income for capital construction and for social services has been rising yearly, both in absolute figures and in the proportion of the budget. This underlines the aim of the socialist state to increase public owned wealth, social services and culture.

OTHER ITEMS: Here are a few other things the state budget reveals:

- Last year the government had a surplus. Not big, just a little over half a billion dollars. Revenue was $21.66 billion and expenditures $21.10 billion. Finance Minister Li says this surplus was due to the thrift of the local governments and he recommends that they be allowed to keep it, and not count it in the 1960 budget at all. This is a kind word from a central government to the provinces and it also boosts the wide decentralization of construction.

- This year the total revenue is expected to be $28 billion, which is 30% higher than last year. This doesn't mean that the peasants' taxes are rising. They are low and dropping, a message our American farmers would be glad to get! Total taxes on all communes and their members, including agricultural tax and taxes on rural industry and commerce, were 5.9% of their gross income in 1959 and are estimated at 5.3% of the gross income in 1960. This again means more than a kind note to the peasants; it means that rural growth is being pushed.

- Where does that rising revenue come from? It comes from the state-owned industries. "Last year," says Li, "every day on an average almost two giant enterprises and 150 medium or small enterprises were built and opened up." This doesn't count the tens of thousands of enterprises owned by the people's communes, but only those owned by the state. With all these enterprises coming into production, no wonder the state industries are expected to hand in $18 billion to the 1960 state budget, 36% more than in 1959. They pay about two-thirds of the entire budget, against which the total payments from peasants, including agricultural tax and tax on rural industry and commerce, is 5.9% of the budget.

- Finance Minister Li notes with pleasure that the country is prosperous, quality is rapidly improving, stockpiles are rising, and the cost of construction drops. Due to better management, he says, "we now get for two yuan what used to cost us three." Nonetheless he urges "industry and thrift" as a motto, because "though our economy had undergone great development, . . . for a big country our level of production is still very low."

FOREIGN AID UP: Despite the demand for thrift, Minister Li recommends that China this year give $200,000,000 in aid to foreign countries that are more backward than China. This is not a big sum as state budgets go, but is worth noting. For some time now, China has been giving help to other nations, both money and technical experts. They have been much appreciated in Cambodia, Yemen, Mongolia and Nepal.

The money is not very large, a few tens of millions, and given without strings, often as a gift without return. It is usually for something that builds the little nation's independence, like discovering iron ore for them when they thought they hadn't any, or building an industry to process their raw materials. South Asia just now is all agog over the rice transplanters that save all that back-breaking work in rice growing. Chinese inventors have created about 70 varieties of them, from simple to quite complex. A friend who ran the Chinese pavilion in the recent Agricultural Exposition in Delhi, told me that all day Indians were drawing sketches of the rice transplanters and asking if they had to pay a patent. He answered: "Use it! It's free!"

INDUSTRY LEADS: Equally eloquent figures, handed out by Li Fu-chun, chairman of State Planning, made it clear that the total gross of China's industry and farming was valued at $96.5 billion in 1959, of which industrial output was $65.2 billion and agricultural output was $31.3 billion. One notes with much surprise that China is now an industrial country, producing twice as much in industry as in farming, though vastly more people are engaged in farming.

We also learn from Chairman Li that when the second Five-Year Plan was made in 1957, it was hoped to double industrial output by the end of 1962, raise agricultural output 35% and thus raise total output by 50%. But the Big Leap began in 1958, and in just two years instead of five, industry rose by 131%, or more than doubled, agriculture by 45%, and the total output of industry and farming rose by 94.4%, almost doubling.

Thus all the basic figures surpassed in two years what had been thought a bold dream for five years.

However, there were gaps. While iron, steel, coal and electric power advanced spectacularly, livestock failed even to keep up with the second Five-Year Plan.

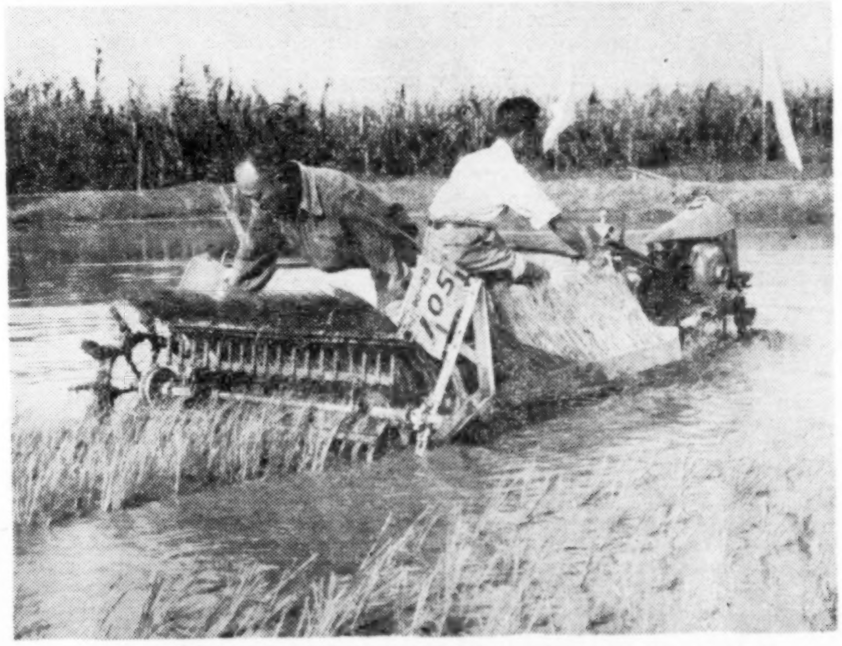
This is the reason for the big drive for livestock just now, with pigs leading, because pigs reproduce fast. Any farm girl who by care and feeding induces a brood sow to produce two or three times a year—it has happened—or to deliver four dozen piglets in a year, gets the headlines that Russia saves for sputniks!

FINE DISTINCTION: Every speech in the Congress now emphasizes that "agriculture is the foundation of the national economy," even though "industry is the leading factor." You can make up your mind what the distinction means. It means at least that every section of national life, from steel mills to hospitals, is supposed to help push agriculture along. Steel allocates 1.1 million tons of rolled steel to farm machinery for 1960, about twice what it gave last year. State investment in capital construction for irrigation and agriculture is set for 1960 at more than a billion and a half dollars, which is 62.9% above 1959.

It will take a lot of pushing to modernize the ancient agriculture of half a billion peasants but the process has begun. For the next three years the emphasis is on improved and semi-mechanized farm implements; it is far too soon to hope for enough tractors everywhere. But the plan calls for full mechanization and irrigation in ten years.

For 1960 the plan is for $119.2 billion in gross output, a gain of 23%, of which industry will furnish $84 billion, a rise of 29%, and agriculture will furnish $35 billion, a rise of 12%. Agriculture will grow, but it doesn't catch up with industry. It never does when industrialization gets under way.

The other two main topics in China are the drive for innovations in all fields, which is bigger than the great steel drive of 1958, and is making the "technical revolution," with automation coming in many places; and the growth of communes in the cities which in 1959 were halted as "premature." These will be subjects of later articles.



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A scholar flies the flag

By Barrows Dunham

WHEN NATIONAL HOLIDAYS come along, I always feel like Barbara Fritchie, and then I risk my neck getting the little flagpole into its bracket on the second-floor window sill. This year I was even more ardent, because I had read about the chaps who sold American flags as dress goods to the Haitians. Business is business of course, but really . . .!

This morning (May 30th) I rose betimes, and, the sun being up, I knew it was allowable to fly the flag. I had bought a brand new one with 50 stars, which came with a brand new pole, all disassembled but with printed instructions for togetherness.

Now I must tell you that I am a man who can make nothing of printed instructions, and moreover I am of the opinion that the writers of such instructions can make nothing of them either. Not long ago I bought a little wooden table for outdoors, which came disassembled and with printed instructions about the putting together of a metal chair. I had to buy the metal chair in order to get instructions about the putting together of the wooden table.

Well, what I mean to say is that this morning, just out of sleep, the printed instructions I looked at ran as follows:

To assemble, pass one end of the rope up through one hole of the "truck" on the ball, then down through the other hole, making a kind of pulley. Tie this end to the grommet in the band, at the field end of the flag. Straighten out the rope and tie the other end to the other grommet. Hoist the flag to the top of the pole and holding both lines of the rope together, tie with a hitch to the flag pole.

WELL, NOW, perhaps I ought to have known about the "truck" on the ball, the pulley and the hitch; but could I reasonably be expected to recognize a grommet? Across the hall stood my two volumes of the **Shorter Oxford Dictionary**, and I opened Volume I at once. There I found, not "grommet" with two **m**'s, but "gromet" with one **m**, and it said, "See **grummet.**" And **Grummet** said, "1626: . . . A ring or wreath of rope . . . a. One of those used to secure the upper edge of a sail to its stay. b. A ring of rope or an eyelet of metal used for a rowlock, 1802. c. A wad for keeping the shot steady in the bore when firing at a depression, 1828."

Well, I was ready to fire at a depression all right, but nothing in the flag kit resembled a wad or a wreath or a sail or a rowlock. There was, however, an eyelet; in fact, there were two. I figured that I could make out with these two eyelets, provided I could find the "truck" on the ball. So I jotted down the relevant information on some notepaper, put the Dictionary back on the shelf, and returned to the bedroom—where I found the flag all ready to fly. My wife had assembled everything.

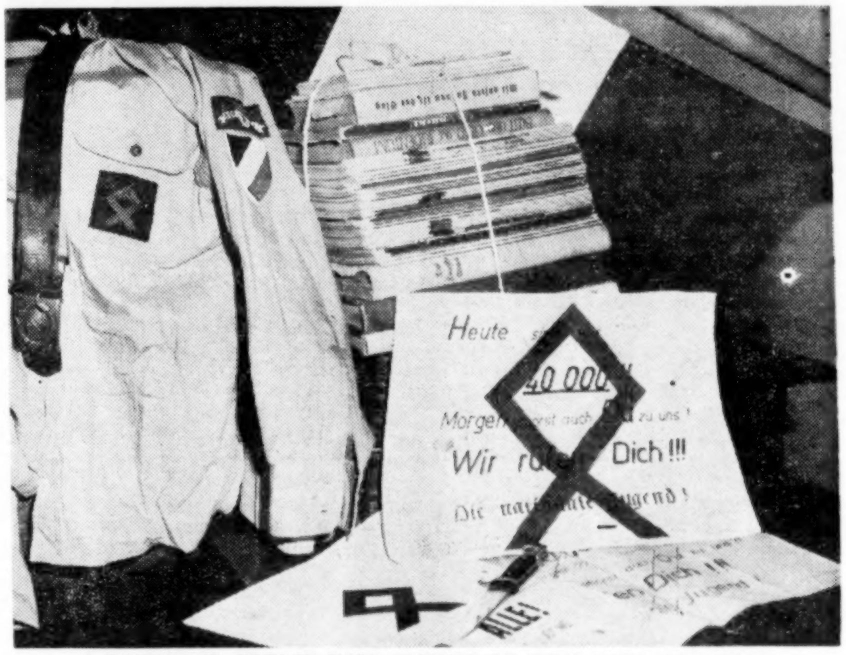
That'll teach you not to be a scholar and rely on the printed word. It'll also teach you to keep a wife around the house if you want to fly the flag on national holidays.

But I wonder what Barbara Fritchie would have done when the rebels came to town, if she had had those printed instructions.

ANTI-SEMITISM IN W. GERMANY TODAY

German youth are kept ignorant of their past

By Anne Bauer
Guardian staff correspondent



A RECENT W. BERLIN RAID TURNED UP THIS NAZI MATERIAL
Forty thousand youngsters still belong to neo-fascist organizations

HAMBURG, GERMANY

THE CLASSROOM was crowded with a hundred boys and girls between 14 and 16; three high school classes had been brought together for a special history lesson. Some parents' had comcomplained that their children were not being properly instructed in recent German history. The regular history teacher, an ex-Nazi, had declared himself incompetent and asked for outside help. The man behind the teacher's desk now was a city official long active in Christian-Jewish friendship committees.

"We are going to talk about the Jewish question this afternoon," he said. "How many of you have ever met any Jews?"

Three hands were raised.

"Now let's see first what the Jews are like," the man said. And, to test reactions, he gave a deliberately distorted description straight out of Nazi literature. The children nodded assent. Only three had ever seen any Jews, but their misconceptions were strong.

INSTINCT AND IGNORANCE: The generation born in the early Forties is past adolescence today. The date is important in German political history: for the first time since Hitler, a generation clear of even indirect responsibility for the Third Reich holocaust is coming of age. The question of anti-Semitism and neo-Hitlerism in Germany today is essentially part of the question about the new generation.

There are indications that today's youngsters are, on the whole, a down-to-earth lot with the intransigent sense of justice of young people everywhere. It was 16-18 year olds who started the first Anne Frank pilgrimage to Bergen-Belsen three years ago, often against their parents' wishes.

They also seem to have a healthy distrust of pompous words and high-sounding slogans. In a recent high school paper on the question, "Do you think anything is worth sacrificing your life for?", the students agreed that words like "fatherland" and "nation" had been thoroughly deglamorized for having covered too many political crimes. As for "national honor:" "It must be backed up by new values: Justice, Dignity, Achievement." Another student worte : "Our honor must be to wipe out the shame that is upon us."

But the instinctive honesty of the young is one thing. Another is their ignorance about their own country's recent past. The high school class just quoted has been exceptionally well informed on contemporary history; most youngsters are not. A recent poll among the young showed a vast majority—90% in the province of Hesse—knew next to nothing about Hitler and the Third Reich.

Actually, what today's teen-agers know about the last war and fascism is just as much and as little as their elders have been willing to tell them. And that, more often than not, has been only a fraction of the truth, or less.

TEACHERS REMISS: Few parents or teachers—30% of the latter were in the schools under Hitler—have been prepared to discuss the recent past frankly and openly and even implicitly admit their own lack of judgment or lack of courage and the complete failure of their beliefs and ideals. In their most sensitive impressionable years, the generation of the early Forties was faced with its elders' intellectual confusion, or silence. I know one family today where, to an 18-year-old's persistent question, "What were you doing under Hitler?", the parents (who had been doing neither good nor bad) do not know what to say.

Next to the sin of omission comes the comfort of excuses, from the witless "all was not as bad as that under Hitler" to the insidious "Hitler should not have killed all those Jews but they DID take up too much room in German economy" —or the outright lie.

Ignorance as much as conscious political orientation is responsible if an estimated 40,000 youngsters are today enrolled in extreme right-wing para-military or neo-fascist youth organization. There are other reasons. They range from juvenile delinquency to the Economic Miracle that gives some young people a sense of frustration and keeps their over-busy parents from properly looking after them. A high civil servant in a south German town, a convinced anti-Nazi to boot, happened upon a news photo of his son taking part in a neo-fascist camp session: he had never suspected what his boy was doing in his spare time.

BONN'S SOFTNESS: Neo-fascist and military youth groups in West Germany today—with high school students and white collar workers making up most of their troops—are numerous and travel under a variety of different local names. They all have similar bombastic programs where the Glory of German History, the Honor of the Race, the Purity of the Blood or the Sacred Military Tradition replace political thought. Some of the groups hold regular military field training days camouflaged as "sports activities." One organization has picked Hitler's **Mein Kampf** as a permanent text for group evening reading. They observe just enough prudence of speech to avoid open violation of the Bonn Law for the Protection of the Constitution.

None of these groups would exist if they weren't built up and tightly controlled by former SS or Hitler Youth leaders and other high Nazi cadres still, or again, free to exercise their political rights as they see fit.

None could continue its activities if Bonn did not consistently play the let's-not-take-them-seriously bit, interfering only in the face of flagrant anti-constitutional action, and more particularly where anti-Semitic incidents threaten to harm its brand new democratic prestige abroad.

UNANSWERED QUESTION: Forty thousand youngsters are few in a nation of more than 50,000,000. There are as many in other Western countries today. But West Germany is not just another country, and these 40,000 don't live in a political vacuum. They have their grown-ups' brother organizations to back them up, and a current view of German history—Hitlerism was not fundamentally wrong, rather, it failed through some tactical mistakes and blindspots—to confirm them in their beliefs. They have Allied-backed German rearmament and certain Bonn demands for the reconquest of "lost" territories to show them they are in the stream of hard political realities.

There are 40,000 today. How many will there be tomorrow? How many in case of crisis, of political or economic difficulty, of unemployment? I have asked these questions many times. People only shrugged. At Economic Miracle time, the answer seemed too far in the future.

AN EXAMPLE OF PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE

Czechs give Eaton honorary degree

By George Wheeler
Guardian staff correspondent

PRAGUE

WHEN AN industrial tycoon receives the highest honors of two leading socialist countries in this period of the cold war, the reasons for it are of some interest. Cyrus Eaton, in a ceremony colorful with medieval pageantry, has just been awarded a Doctorate of Law by Prague's 600-year-old Charles University. Now he goes on to Moscow with Mrs. Eaton where he will receive the Lenin Peace Prize.

At a crowded press conference here the Eatons explained how they came to take such an active interest in peace and gave their opinions on a variety of subjects. About six years ago a group of six Soviet journalists touring the United States asked the State Department to introduce them to a "real millionaire capitalist."

The State Department practically insisted that Cyrus Eaton see them. The result was what Eaton called a "wonderful weekend." The group included Khrushchev's present son-in-law, Aleksei Adzhubei; and the Eatons found them to be "able, brilliant men." A week-end on the Eaton farm convinced both hosts and guests that each sincerely wanted peace.

SOLUTIONS POSSIBLE: Five Pugwash Conferences followed in which Eaton modestly said he "participated." Here problems of peace and coexistence were discussed—and what impressed Eaton most was that it was possible to reach unanimous agreement on every question.

When one journalist asked if he had any suggestions for solutions of the Berlin question, Eaton replied that he had no "pat formula" for this or other problems, but the Pugwash conference had convinced him that, given sincerity, even the most difficult questions can be resolved. He hoped that the November elections would bring changes in the White House, the State Department and Embassies that would make negotiations more fruitful—but he was opposed to postponing renewed summit meetings.

CYRUS EATON
The Czech welcome was the warmest

Mrs. Eaton had been the luncheon guest of the Czechoslovak Women's Committee and reported that they were fully agreed that they would give the menfolk just a little more time and if they did not clear up the mess that they made of world affairs the women would take over. She remarked that "sometimes the American people are stupid. But we are not so stupid as to want preventive war." Mr. Eaton pointed out that capitalists are noted for their love of their property—and they would lose it all in atomic ash if another war starts. Someone asked if he had any allies among the industrialists in such thinking and work for peace and he replied, "An increasing number."

WARM WELCOME: Eaton noted that Khrushchev had proposed the complete destruction of all atomic weapons and said: "I don't see why the U.S. can't agree to that." A journalist asked if it was not dangerous for him to make such remarks after Senator Thomas J. Dodd (D-Conn.) had suggested that he be brought to trial. Eaton laughed and said he understood that only about three Senators agreed with Dodd and that he was not worried.

On China, Eaton said that "U.S. foreign policy reaches the height of absurdity. I am convinced that we must soon recognize this nation with 660,000,000 people and establish friendly relations with it."

Asked if in the six days that they were here they had found any indication of preparations for a surprise attack that would justify such provocative action as the spy plane incident, they replied with an emphatic: "None whatever." They had found the whole people wanting peace and working for it. In view of this spirit an aggressive war is out of the question.

In conclusion the Eatons thanked the Czech people for a "welcome more warm and friendly than we have ever had before. We have fallen in love with your beautiful country. You should urge more people to come and see it, particularly those who have recently come from Europe. We hope to return again very soon." From the prolonged applause it was clear that the audience hoped that they would do just that.

The conventions

(Continued from Page 1)

idential nomination. Candidates Kennedy and Symington followed into the fray with their own sharp attacks. On May 22 the Democratic Advisory Council issued a statement, "The Summit Failure in Perspective—Where Do We Go From Here?", which charged that U.S. foreign policy had collapsed under Republican leadership. The Council said "If there ever was a time for national debate, that time is now."

Gov. Rockefeller distinguished himself from Vice President Nixon by calling for a "national discussion" of the summit collapse without any Republican effort "to try to disguise the present situation." He was backed by Sen. Jacob Javits (R-N.Y.) and by Republican Sen. Margaret Chase Smith of Maine who told the Senate that no American "should have to appear, out of loyalty, to condone behavior with which he takes issue."

As the debate on U.S.-Soviet relations took over the center of the 1960 election stage, the New York **Herald Tribune's** Washington correspondent Rowland Evans warned that "the storm signals are already up for a 'We Hate Russia More Than You Do' game in which both parties are trying to outdo the other in clubbing the Soviet Union."

NIXON ROLE: Vice President Nixon is backing up the Eisenhower record without reservation, justifying the U-2 spy flights preceding the summit meeting, calling for continued espionage activities, and advocating continuance of "strong leadership in resisting Soviet aggression." James Reston reported in the New York **Times** that "Vice President Nixon has known all about the aerial espionage and boasted about the wonderful photographs U-2 brought back." Nixon's only potential opponent, Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, has not dissented.

The Democratic position is a mish-mash of calls for extending the cold war, arguments that the Democrats would have been more efficient and vigorous in conducting the cold war, and, on the part of Stevenson, hints of hope for reasonable progress towards disarmament and coexistence.

Stevenson is making political hay out of the peace issue. There is powerful appeal in a candidate who says, as Stevenson did to the AFL-CIO Textile Workers Union Convention on June 1, that "all those who hoped for a détente—progress through patient negotiations—have suffered a serious reverse while the hot-heads and cold warriors who don't want to ease tensions have gained ground"; and who observes that we have too "long put our emphasis on military containment. For years it appeared that we didn't want to negotiate with the Russians . . Meanwhile they stopped nuclear testing without waiting for us; they twice reduced their army; they proposed summit talks to reduce the danger of war; they proposed total disarmament. Whatever their motive, cynical or sincere, they have constantly taken the initiative. They have answered the cry for peace, while we have hesitated and then, step by step, given in. Too often our uncertainty and quibbling has left the impression that the United States is looking for reasons not to reach an agreement."

WHICH IS WHICH? But in this same speech Stevenson urged as the first point of his "Strategy for Peace" that "we must forge a deterrent power and a limited war capability with our NATO allies that does not depend on the budget bureaucrats." Observers debate "which is the real Adlai?" It is clear from the bitter attacks made by Republican leaders, and by Democratic leaders such as former President Truman and James J. Farley, that Stevenson's devotion to the cold war is doubted by its most ardent advocates.

The front runner for the Democratic nomination is still Sen. Kennedy, who has about 350 pledged votes. To win the nomination requires 761 votes, a majority of the convention total of 1,521. While Kennedy has won seven Presidential preference primaries, it is recalled that Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) had won 13 such primaries before he lost out at the 1956 Democratic convention. Kennedy has a long way to go to win the nomination. The world crisis has hurt him, both because of his youth and world affairs inexperience and because of increased doubts about selecting a Catholic President to handle the crucial relations of the United States with the socialist world.

AN OPEN CONVENTION: The combined forces against Kennedy are formidable. Sen. Johnson will have the second largest bloc of votes at the convention, mainly from Southern and Southwestern states. It is probable that Johnson's aim is not really to win the nomination but to have decisive influence over the decisions at the convention.

Although his campaign has never gotten off the ground, Sen. Stuart Symington will have the third largest group of votes, and there will be a decisive number of favorite son and uncommitted delegations.

It will be a so-called "open convention," with the stage all set for "smoke filled room" wheeling and dealing to make the real decisions at the Democratic convention. The five largest states hold the key to the 761 votes required to win nomination. These states, with their convention votes, are New York (114) California (81), Pennsylvania (81), Illinois (69), and Ohio (64). Their combined vote comes to 409 out of the convention total of 1,521, or 27% of the total. That means 54% of the votes required for a majority for nomination come from these five states.

Except for Ohio, which is pledged to Kennedy, none of these states is committed to any candidate. The Democratic Party in each of these states is dominated by a political boss who, significantly, is a Catholic: Carmine G. De Sapio in New York, Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daly in Illinois, Gov. David Lawrence in Pennsylvania, and Gov. Edmund G. Brown in California. Lawrence has remained an outspoken champion of Adlai Stevenson and Brown is known to have sympathies in the same direction.

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Curtain: Eight thirty
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Director: Luther James
Admission: $5 (Special rate for students)

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AMONG THE NEW PAMPHLETS

Who's un-American?

Topical pamphlets, booklets and periodicals are sent to the GUARDIAN regularly. Because of the great number, full reviews of all are not possible. Following, is a listing of the most recent and relevant, with summaries where needed.

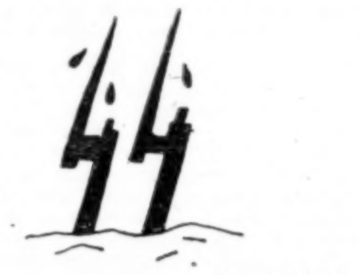
BEHIND THE BARS for the First Amendment, 32 pp., has no listed price but seeks contributions for the Committee of First Amendment Defendants, P.O. Box 564, Radio City Station, New York 19. It contains the personal statements of some, and thumb-nail sketches of the others, of the 36 Americans recently jailed or facing jail for refusing to answer questions of the House Committee on Un-American Activities and other Federal or state investigating bodies. One of the 36, Lloyd Barenblatt, has completed a jail sentence. Three others—Dr. Willard Uphaus, Dr. Chandler Davis and Paul Rosenkrantz, a Massachusetts student—are at present in prison. A chart lists all 36 cases with home state, occupation, the committee or body defied, and the status of each case.

REPORT ON ACTIVITIES of the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1959 (Vol. VII, No. 1 of **Rights**, 20 pp., 25c, Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, 421 Seventh Ave., New York 1, N.Y.) covers the Committee's invasions of last year including its visit to Puerto Rico where witnesses braved contempt citations to hoot the inquisition off the island. A page devoted to the salaries of the committee staff members shows 32 individuals collecting between $5,000 and $16,000 a year for a total salary expenditure of more than $350,000. A footnote explains that travel expenses and witness fees were not included in the Congressional appropriation for salaries. (An inquiry this month into Congressional spending showed that Committee wheelhorses, Reps. Walter, Moulder and Scherer, stayed in $21-$40-a-day hotel suites in New York and spent gargantuan sums on food and liquor.)

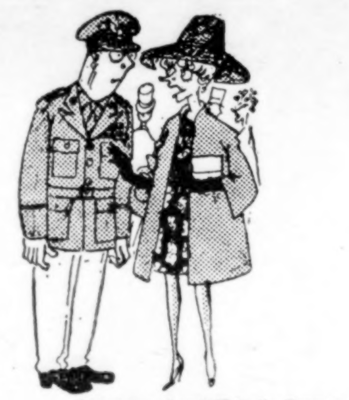
•

Abolish Congressional Inquisition —Stop Violations of Religious Freedom, 30 pp., 25c, is a related pamphlet published by the Religious Freedom Committee, 118 E. 28th St., New York 16.

PEACE LITERATURE SERVICE of the American Friends Service Committee, 20 S. 12th St., Philadelphia 7, Pa., does a diligent job of reprinting materials on peace and understanding among nations. Some recent titles include **The Morals of Extermination,** by Lewis Mumford, 10c; **Danger Has Alternatives,** 12 pp., 15c, discussions of the perils implicit in the fears of "surprise attack" by U. of Michigan teacher J. David Singer and Fund for the Republic vice-president W. H. Ferry; **Labor's Stake in Peace,** reprints of talks by UAW official Emil Mazey, scientist William C. Davidon and British Labor MP Fenner Brockway, 16 pp., 20c; **The Case for Disarmament** by John Swomley Jr., 8 pp., 5c; **The Campaign to Make Chemical Warfare Respectable,** by Walter Schneir, 8 pp., 5c; **Cuba's Revolution: The First Year,** by Carleton Beals, 12 pp., 10c; and **China's Taiwan,** by Derek Bryan, 34 pp., 25c.



Humanite, Paris



Lancaster, London Daily Express

"Excuse my asking, General, but just how many more of the Dulles brothers are still happily with us?"

FLASHLIGHT, a four-page monthly fact-sheet for $1 a year from P.O. Box 205, Palo Alto, Calif., is a far-sighted publication which tries to spot upcoming crises and provide advance highlights and background on them. The May issue, for example, under the title "The Legacy of John Foster Dulles" discussed the activities of SEATO which now, in June, is a new Cold War rallying point with mainland China as its objective. The April issue ("Water, Water Everywhere . . .") discussed the pollution of the world's waters by atomic waste; March ("Whose Beloved Country?") was devoted to South Africa, anticipating the current struggles there against apartheid. Back issues are available on many topics at 15 for $1.

SOUTHERN NEWSLETTER, P.O. Box 1307, Louisville, Ky., $3 a year, has devoted its Vol. 5 No. 2 this spring to "The Other South," an excerpting of the history of participation of white southerners in the fight against slavery and for equal status for Negroes. Illustrated by artists Margaret Burroughs, Mallory Pearce and Bernard Goss, the 46-page issue starts with Nathaniel Bacon and Jefferson in Virginia; Elihu Embree's **Emancipator,** published in 1820 in Jonesborough, Tenn.; the struggles of James Birney, Rabbi David Einhorn, the Grimke sisters and others of the Abolition years; and comes up to date with the Rev. Claude Williams, Anne and Carl Braden and the current sit-in movement.

The Myths of Racial Integration is an imaginatively-printed 16-page pocketpiece published by the American Jewish Congress, 15 E. 84th St., New York 28 at 50c, 100 for $25. It answers nine most familiar "myths," such as that property values go down when Negroes move into all-white neighborhoods, and that crime and delinquency increase. The footnotes to the well-documented answers constitute an excellent bibliography on integration.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS Pamphlets, 22 E. 38 St., New York 16, 25c, now include **Blindness—Ability, not Disability,** by Maxine Wood; **Jobs and Futures in Mental Health Work,** by Elizabeth Ogg; **The Arthritis Hoax—$250,000,000 in Frauds and Fallacies,** prepared in cooperation with the Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation; and **Cigarettes and Health,** an updating of an earlier pamphlet by Pat McGrady, science editor for the American Cancer Society. The new edition warns young people that the scientific case against cigarette smoking as a hazard to health has been strengthened by recent findings. For those who want to live extra years, the pamphlet says, the safest course seems to be avoid smoking or to break the habit.

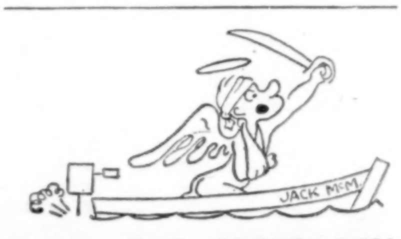
NEW CENTURY, 832 Broadway, New York 3, has put out in pamphlet form several reports and resolutions from this year's 17th National Convention of the Communist Party, U.S.A. "Our Sights to the Future," the keynote by General Secretary Gus Hall, is 15c; others at 10c are "The Negro Question in the U.S.A.," by Claude Lightfoot; "Disarmament and the American Economy," by Hyman Lumer; and "The Challenge to Labor," convention resolution.

—**John T. McManus**

ECLC production June 15 in N.Y. honors Dr. Du Bois

LEADING EVENTS in the first 92 years of the life of Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois will be drammatized at a celebration in the Terrace Room of the Hotel New Yorker, 34th St. and 8th Ave., Wednesday, June 15 at 8.30 p.m., under the sponsorship of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.

Dr. Du Bois, whose life has been dedicated to the fight for human rights in general and minority rights in particular, will be present. A reception at 8 will precede the 8:30 curtain. Tickets for the production may be purchased at the ECLC office.



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U. S. Asia policy

(Continued from Page 1)

sions; (2) provides for "prior consultations" by the U.S. with Japan but gives Tokyo no veto power over American military operations launched from Japanese bases; (3) empowers the U.S. to use its planes based in Japan against any nation falling within an area vaguely defined as the "Far East"—as U-2 planes have already taken off from Japan for provocative espionage flights over the Soviet Union and China—and thus plunge Japan into war against its will; and (4) forces Japan into vast military expenditures by providing that both Washington and Tokyo will "develop . . . their capabilities to resist attack."

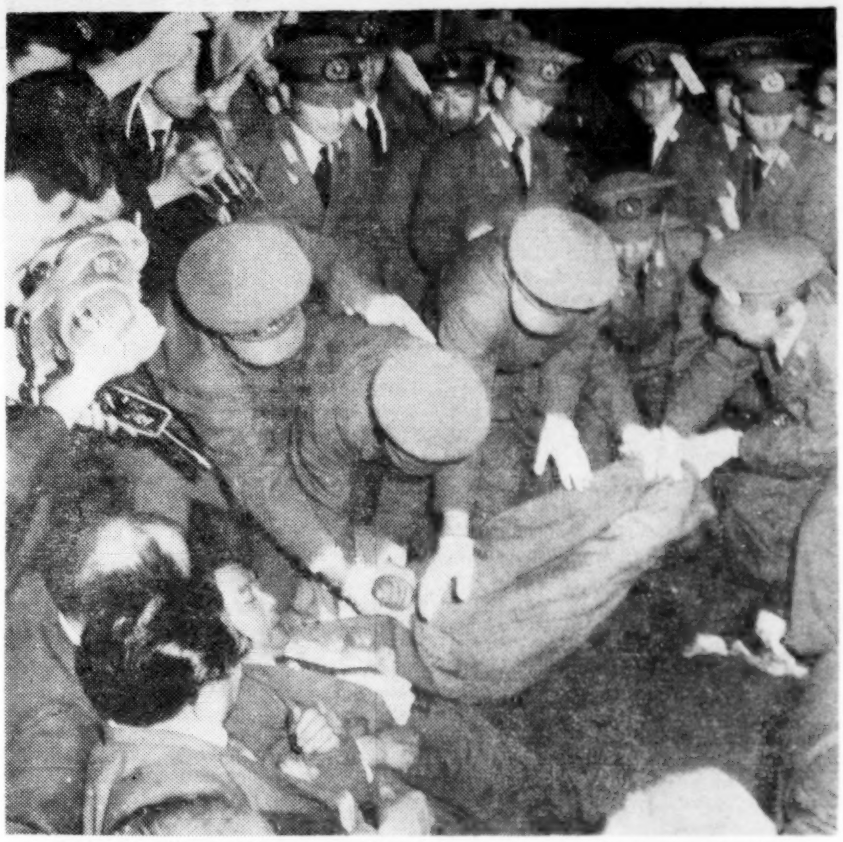
SOCIALISTS RESIGN: Last month Kishi bulldozed the treaty through the Diet after forcibly ejecting the opposition Socialists. The treaty automatically becomes law on June 19—the day Eisenhower is scheduled to arrive in Japan—unless Japan's Upper House ratifies it earlier.

On June 6 all the Socialist deputies resigned from the Diet in an effort to force a new election. If they succeeded in toppling the Kishi government, the Diet's approval of the treaty would be voided and the new Diet would have to pass on it again. Most observers believe that a new Diet would be neutralist and would reject the treaty.

"IKE, DON'T COME": Popular opposition kept pace with the mounting opposition in the Diet. On June 3-4, more than 15,000 students demonstrated for over three hours in front of the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo, chanting "Aiku kuruna" (Ike, don't come) and "Ampo hantai" (Down with the security treaty). On June 3, 708 professors and lecturers at Tokyo University signed a petition demanding new national elections; the petition was endorsed by professors from the U.S.-supported Intl. Christian and Rikkyo Universities.

On the same day, the transport and postal workers staged a nation-wide three-hour token strike. According to police estimates, 622,000 attended protest rallies at 445 different places throughout the country. Even Buddhist monks pitched in by joining the daily morning-to-midnight demonstrations outside Kishi's private residence, keeping the neighborhood awake by beating on drums and shouting "Kishi resign" and "Down with the security treaty."

PEACE MARCHERS: Coinciding with these demonstrations, thousands of Japanese peace marchers were slowly making their way toward Tokyo for the Sixth World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs Aug. 5. One group of marchers started on April 20 from Yoron Island near Okinawa in the extreme south and another on May 1 from Nemuro, Hokkaido, in the north. As the marchers passed by the U.S. bases and moved toward Tokyo, their ranks were swelled by groups starting from many other parts of the country.



THIS IS WHAT HAPPENED TO FOES OF THE U.S.-JAPANESE TREATY
Policemen remove Socialists in the Japanese Diet seeking to block a vote

N.Y. **Times** correspondent Robert Trumbull reported (June 5) that the President's tour "has taken on an unpopular militaristic aspect in the eyes of many Japanese who are neither Leftists nor neutralists since the Soviet Union was dropped from his itinerary and the Philippines and Taiwan were added." To a great many Japanese, he said, the trip resembled "a tour of U.S. foreign bases more than a goodwill journey."

SEATO AND CENTO: These Japanese were not far wrong. Undaunted by discontent within NATO over U.S. "concentration upon the military aspects of the duel with international communism" (**Times**, June 5) and the weakening of CENTO by trouble within Turkey, Washington convened a SEATO conference the last week of May to meet what it called "the Chinese Communist threat."

The President, Vice President Nixon and Secy. Herter stressed that "no defensive alliance of which we are a member faces a greater challenge . . . than SEATO." They were given perfunctory support by Britain, France and Australia. New Zealand's Prime Minister Walter Nash was bold enough to say that the time for recognizing China and admitting it to the UN was fast running out.

The Asian members—Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand—as in the past, asked for more economic rather than military aid, and were again rebuffed. Yet, though the U.S. apparently remained blind, the Asians, however reactionary, could not fail to note the economic challenge posed by China and even by socialist North Vietnam.

THE GREAT STRIDES: China's fabulous economic strides were noted by the conservative **Eastern Economist** of India, which said that Peking was "in a position not only to penetrate . . . but also to oust" from every Asian market "the "long-established and traditional suppliers, Western as well Eastern." In the last five years, China's exports (see Anna Louise Strong, p. 6) have increased astronomically, offering its neighbors not only textiles and agricultural products but 20,000 different items of manufactured goods, including trucks, buses, motor tricycles and motorcycles. China outsold Japan in the Indian market in industrial machinery in 1958. The Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs has warned that the full impact of China's export drive might be felt in a month or two.

NGO DINH DYNASTY: The contrast between South and North Vietnam has been startling. Covered by the SEATO umbrella and extravagantly subsidized by the U.S., South Vietnam has remained a poorhouse. It is ruled by and for the Ngo Dinh family: Ngo Dinh Diem is the President; a younger brother, Ngo Dinh Nhu, is his chief political adviser and head of a secret political party, the Can Lao; an older brother, Ngo Dinh Can, runs Central Vietnam; a fourth brother, Ngo Dinh Luyen, is Ambassador to Britain; and a fifth, Bishop Ngo Dinh Thuc, also helps shape the country's political destiny.

Graft and corruption are rampant, and Ngo Dinh Nhu and his wife are especially accused of profiteering and special privileges.

IN NORTH VIETNAM: During a month's trip through North Vietnam, correspondent Alex Josey (London **Reynolds News**, May 29) "saw no warlike preparations." Instead, he observed "millions of workers and peasants working hard in the fields and in newly built factories." National emphasis was on raising the standard of living through a nation-wide scheme of agricultural cooperatives. Soldiers Josey saw were "helping in the field, digging ditches or making roads."

On the basis of his experience during 12 years in the Far East, Josey commented: "While Indonesia flounders, Burma squabbles, and living standards in Malaya, Thailand and elsewhere remain static or get worse, North Vietnam is marching forward . . . [It] is making material progress unequalled by any country in South-East Asia."

This is the challenge of socialism based on the accelerated achievements of the socialist countries. This cannot be countered by Eisenhower's benign presence or by the West's flaunting military might.

---

600 in N.Y. to join GUARDIAN Boat Ride Friday, June 17

ABOUT 600 FROLICKERS will board the Circle Line **XII** at the foot of West 43rd St. Friday evening, June 17, between 6 and 7 p.m. At 7 the lines will be cast off, the vessel will back away from the pier and Pete Seeger and Tony Kraber will burst into familiar songs.

There's something for everyone on a Guardian Boat Ride. You can join Pete's rollicking tunes, hold hands on the bow, or just let the cool ocean breeze blow through your hair (a hot June 17 is freely predicted by GUARDIAN staff members). You can bring your own basket lunch (and potables), or buy sandwiches, soft drinks and beer aboard. There'll be no speeches to distract you from the four-hour trip around the island and up the Hudson.

So all aboard! If you haven't yet got your tickets call ORegon 3-3800, or address your check to Guardian Boat Ride, 197 E. 4th St., N.Y. 9. The fare is $3.50 for adults, children under 12, $2.50.

SEAMEN SUBPENAED

San Francisco 'rioters' freed of all charges

MISDEMEANOR charges against 62 persons, arising from a riot during House Un-American Activities Committee hearings in San Francisco, were dismissed by Municipal Judge Albert A. Axelrod on June 1. The defendants, mostly students, were hosed and clubbed by police while they waited outside the committee hearing room on May 13. They had agreed to be tried on the basis of police reports which meant that no sworn testimony would be given. They also waived the right to sue the city and the police.

Axelrod said that the police report of the riot "sets forth enough facts to justify a conviction.' But, he said, he thought the defendants had been "punished sufficiently." He also said he hoped they had "learned the error of their ways."

Fifty-eight of the defendants signed a statement released just after the verdict, which said: "Nobody incited us, nobody misguided us. We were led only by our convictions and we still stand firmly by them."

SEAMEN CALLED: To Rep. Gordon H. Scherer (R-Ohio) the San Francisco riot was "clearly planned at the highest communist levels." In Congress on June 2 he accused Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) of taking "a communist line" in calling for abolition of the Un-American Committee. Scherer said his colleagues could decide for themselves whether Roosevelt was partly responsible for the San Francisco riot.

Roosevelt's abolition speech got its first mass labor support when the AFL-CIO United Packinghouse Workers' convention in Chicago on May 28 passed this resolution:

"We commend Congressman James Roosevelt for his masterful delineation of the evils of the continued operations of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and we voice our support for efforts to terminate this and other relics of an era when the use of Congressional power as an instrument for character assassination and political opportunism was more accepted."

The Committee's next foray was against merchant seamen in Washington on June 6-7. About 50 seamen had been called allegedly to testify on a bill introduced by the committee's chairman Francis Walter (D-Pa.). Walter's bill (HR 11580) would remove from employment on U.S. merchant ships or in any company holding government contracts persons who refuse to cooperate with Congressional committees.

Many of those subpenaed were screened off ships by the Coast Guard years ago. But after a long court battle ending last February, they won the right to ship out again.

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DETROIT

Hear **FARRELL DOBBS**, Socialist Workers candidate for President, on **"The Cuban Revolution as I Saw It."** Sat., June 18, 8 p.m. Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward.

LOS ANGELES

MYRA TANNER WEISS SPEAKS
Sat., June 18, 8:30 p.m., Forum Hall, **1702 E. 4th St.** "Collapse at the Summit and the Struggle for Peace." Questions, Discussion, Refreshments.

• • • • •

Sun., June 19, 3 p.m., **Reception at** Broady Residence, 2112 N. Wilmington Av., Compton. "Report from the South." Ausp: Dobbs-Weiss-Banks Campaign Committees for Pres., V. Pres., Congress.

ST. PAUL

Hear **HELEN SOBELL**, Thurs., June 16, 8 p.m Unity Unitarian Church, 732 Holly Av., St. Paul. Chairman: Rev. Russell Wigfield. Ausp: Minnesota Sobell Comm.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

MYRA TANNER WEISS, vice-presidential candidate of Socialist Workers Party, presents first-hand report of Southern student sit-in movement, Thurs., June 16, 8:30 p.m., at 2972 Clay Av. Ausp: San Diego Committee for Dobbs & Weiss.

Eye-Witness Report on Cuba
Hear **AL RICHMOND**, Executive Editor People's World, just returned from Cuba. Fri., June 17, 8 p.m., 4561 North Av. Refreshments. Adm. free. Ausp: San Diego Committee for Free Press.

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Chairman: **VINCENT HALLINAN**
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Report on International Women's Conference on Peace (Copenhagen) and visit of American delegation to the Soviet Union as guests of Committee of Soviet Women—to be given by **BELLA ALTSCHULER,** Mon., June 13, 8:30 p.m. Allerton Center, 683 Allerton Av., Bronx.

From "Waiting for Lefty" to "Waiting for Godot," a discussion of social criticism in the contemporary theater. Hear: **MURRAY ZUCKOFF,** Fri., June 10, 8:30 p.m., 116 University Place. Cont. 50c. Ausp: Militant Labor Forum.

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6th **ANNUAL DINNER** Celebration of L'Unita, Italian-American Progressive Monthly, Sun., June 12, 1 p.m., New Starlight Restaurant, 55 Irving Pl. (17 St.) Donation.

Hear **JAMES JACKSON,** editor The Worker, speak on "Youth & Integration in New York City," Fri., June 10, 8:30 p.m., Central Plaza Annex, E. 7th St. & 2nd Av. Don. 25c. Ausp: Manhattan Youth Club, C.P.

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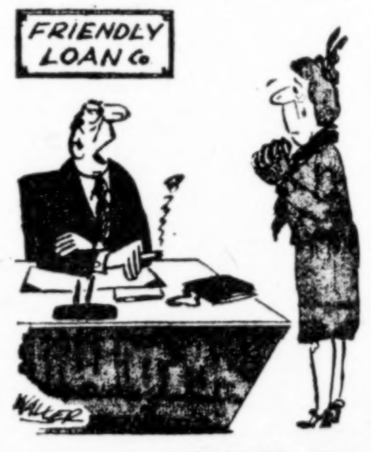
THE GALLERY

AFTER FRANK WILKINSON, Harvey O'Connor and his son, Steve visited Willard Uphaus in a Boscawen, N.H., jail where he is serving a year's sentence for refusing to be an informer, they picketed the jail. Later they picketed the State Capitol in Concord, and then in downtown Manchester. Police trailed them for some time and picked them up in Manchester. They were held for an hour while officials scanned law books to see if they had violated any laws. After several phone calls to state officials, the police discovered that as long as the demonstrators continued walking with their signs, they violated no law. Wilkinson told the GUARDIAN that Uphaus was in good spirits and good health. . . . After pacifist Roseanna Robinson was jailed for a year and a day on Feb. 18 for refusing to pay income taxes because they are used for arms, she went on a hunger strike. Prison officials in Alderson, W. Va., forcibly fed her liquids through her nose to keep her alive. Last month nine pacifists began a picket line and hunger strike outside the jail. On May 19, Federal Judge Edwin A. Robson decided that Miss Robinson—or, perhaps her jailers—had had enough; he ordered her release. In order not to give the pickets a chance to demonstrate, prison officials put Miss Robinson in a car minutes before her train was due to leave and sped through the prison gates. As the prison car passed the pickets, they realized what was happening and jumped into their cars and gave chase. The pickets caught up at the railroad station just before the train left and staged a joyful reunion. Miss Robinson ignored the train and went off with her friends. They didn't say where they were going, but it was a good bet that it was to a restaurant. Reporters asked Rev. Edward Bromley of Cincinnati, leader of the pickets, if he thought the demonstration had helped secure Miss Robinson's released. "It certainly didn't hurt any," he answered.

ELEVEN UNION OFFICIALS have accepted an invitation to visit the Soviet Union in July. Ten are from **AFL-CIO** unions; the other is Harold Gibbons, executive vice president of the Teamsters Union and Jimmy Hoffa's right-hand man. Previously maritime union president Joe Curran had accepted an invitation from Soviet maritime union leaders. . . . The Natl. Inventors Council of the Commerce Dept. appealed for these inventions for the armed forces: (1) a detergent for field laundries that will work efficiently in water three degrees above freezing; (2) a source of daylight that will exactly duplicate the rays of the sun; (3) a method of eliminating or disguising the off-flavors that sometimes develop in meats preserved through radiation; and (4) a set of goggles that will become opaque, protecting the wearer from blindness, at the first instant of a nuclear explosion. . . . The Chattanooga **Times** reported: "A civil defense adviser in one of the government departments suggested that high-ranking officials be given roller skates to assist in their evacuation in case of attack. He also asked that they be given instructions in shorting automobile starting cables to permit them to commandeer cars in extreme circumstances. Both ideas were rejected."

—**Robert E. Light**



London Daily Mirror

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